Carolina Observer.

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ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

David Shaw,

CONFECTIONER & GROCER,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash:

Bunch Raisins,
Jordan Nuts and Filberts,
Soft shell Almonds.
Jamaison's wat. Crackers,
Sandlitz Powders,
Soda Powders,
Rose Water,
Cologne Water,
Perfect Love,
Noyeau,
Peppermint,
Aniseed,
Life of Man,
Lemon, &c. } Cordials,
Bergamot,
Oil of Lemon,
Peppermint,
Cassia and Cloves, } Essence,
Nutmegs and Mace,
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Do. Maccoboy Snuff,
Scotch do.
Mustard,
Pepper and Alspice,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee and Teas,
Madeira and Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,
Old Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin, &c. &c. &c.
Castor Oil,
Gum Camphor,
Cremtartar,
Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Phosphorus Lights,
Ground and Race Ginger,
Tucking & pocket Combs
A large assortment of Toys, &c. &c. &c.

☞Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, &c. by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.

☞His ICE HOUSE will be opened on Monday next.

D. S. returns his most sincere thanks to his customers for the very liberal encouragement they have given him, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their favours, and assures them that no pains will be spared to render his assortment at all times complete.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22-3w.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of NEW STYLE

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Choice Liquors, Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22-tf.

For Sale, or Rent,

NEW No. 25, in the Episcopal Church. Apply to the PRINTER.

Notice.

MR. Hervey Leete is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm of Williams & Fenn, during my absence from the State.

J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 7th May, 1829. 22 6w.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of North Carolina, will be held at Salisbury, on Saturday the 23d of May, 1829.

EDWARD L. WINSLOW, *Sec'ry.*

April 23, 1829. 20 4.

Cure for Musquito Bites.—The time has not yet arrived for the sensation of "personal wrongs" inflicted by those little reprobates the Musquitoes. There is a remedy, and for fear we might forget it, we give it in advance, recommending to the reader to have this paragraph framed and hung over his mantel-piece. Put a little *ammonia* on the bite, and you will be instantly out of trouble. We charge no fee for this prescription.—*Morning Courier.*

Distemper in Dogs.—Laudanum, is said to be a remedy for the distemper in dogs. And a correspondent of the American Farmer says that *leaden bullets* (three bullets making a dose) administered to distempered dogs, will cure them. No doubt of it, if *administered* in the right way.

Labor is good, if not for food, certainly for physic.

From the N. Y. Morning Herald.

Southern Charges.—The following paragraph closes an article in the Columbia, (S. C.) Telescope, in opposition to the tariff laws of this country. A direct appeal is made to the State of New York to give up her support of the protecting system, as she values the trade of the South; upon which this writer extravagantly asserts, she lives and prospers. It is strange there are men in that section of the country so infatuated as to hold such language. Scarcely would this Union feel the loss, if the barren sands and endless pine plains of the Carolinas, were sunk into the ocean; and yet they hold a tone of defiance and importance becoming no section of the States and least of all the South. They talk of disunion and spending their money in London instead of Saratoga!—They had first best pay their debts in Wall street. We wonder if their plains and their negroes would sell for enough at auction to satisfy their creditors in New York, whom they boast of feeding and supporting? The proposition so gravely made in the paragraph below, to change the tide of Southern travel from Saratoga across the Atlantic, is sufficiently anti-American to claim rank with other South Carolina proceedings, and to justify a suspicion that it owes its origin to a certain Englishman, Dr. Cooper, who presides over a college in the place where the article was published.

"Is it not high time for southern travellers to think of exchanging Saratoga for London or Paris? The journey can be performed as speedily, as cheaply, as comfortably, as safely. The objects of improvement, of novelty, of pleasure, and of interest—the facility afforded of living either with great frugality or not, as you please—are decidedly in favor of such a change. What can be learnt at Saratoga or Ballstown, or even at Niagara or Quebec, in comparison to the excitements presented by London or Paris? The traveller cannot return from the most civilized places of the world, without a great accession of knowledge of various kinds. What knowledge can be acquired by a tour to the Lakes? by staring at trees, and rocks, and waterfalls, or by living in company with a motley crowd of half-educated pretenders to gentility?"

P. S.—It would puzzle a traveller through North and So. Carolina to convince us how the ignorant, not half-educated" but *uneducated* planters in those regions should be incommoded with our northern pretenders to gentility. Plant them north of the Potomac, and give them a sight of New England, and they would return no doubt, "with a great accesson of knowledge of various kinds.

REMARKS FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

We shall not return the abuse and slander contained in the above article from the New York Morning Herald. We are surprised at the language used by the editor of that paper. We expected something more decorous from a paper which pretends to expose and investigate fairly and candidly the subjects it may think worthy its notice, and the editor of which had promised to keep within the bounds of a gentlemanly deportment, whenever he would be obliged to oppose men or measures. We shall content ourselves, in answer, with giving the following statement, made from Watterston and Van Zandt's table, which will show the amount of domestic produce exported from the Southern States, in comparison with the total amount of exports, the produce of the United States, for ten years, from 1818 to 1827, inclusive. It will be seen that the total amount of exports, is $521,811,045, and that the amount of exports, in the articles alone of *cotton, rice* and *tobacco*, is $339,203,232, exclusive of the flour, lumber, and naval stores exported from Virginia and North Carolina. Thus the southern section of the Union has alone contributed nearly *two thirds*, to the total amount of exports of domestic produce, from the United States, for ten years!!

The southern States have a right to be heard in the federal councils, and to expect that their grievances will be seriously and effectually considered and removed, and the injuries they have suffered, and actually suffer, will be amply atoned for. A section of the Union which raises two thirds of the whole amount of produce exported to foreign countries, cannot be abused and slandered with impunity, and the feelings of its citizens insulted, especially by those who derive the greatest benefits and profits from the products of the Southern soil. *"If the barren lands and the endless pine plains of the Carolinas had been sunk into the Ocean,"* where would New York have found the means to export, from October 1, 1820, to September 30, 1827, to the value of $153,239,389, of which $89,844,825, were of domestic produce?

But to show forcibly the immense benefits that the North, and especially N. York, has derived, and continues to derive, from the peculiar productions of the southern States, and from the supply of commodities which those southern States procure from the north, we subjoin a statement showing the amount of imports into the States of Virginia, North Carolina, S Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, and the amount of the exports, from October 1, 1820, to Sept. 30, 1827. Produce to the value of $190,337,280, has been exported, and the imports have amounted, to $55,646,301, making a difference in favor of the exports of $134,690,980, which immense sum passed through the hands of the northern merchants, and enabled them to carry on successfully their commercial operations with foreign nations. This difference between the imports and exports, enabled New York to meet the difference between her imports and exports, amounting to $97,845,005, the imports being $251,084,304, and the exports only $153,239,389, during the same period the calculation is made for the exports and imports of the southern States.

The imports and exports of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, for the same period, bear nearly the same proportion as those of New York. The imports into Massachusetts amounted to $112,429,157, and the exports to $81,157,086, of which $27,665,311, were of domestic produce; the imports exceeding the exports by $31,272,071. The imports into Pennsylvania amounted to $85,401,904, and the exports to $62,539,190, of which $23,216,627, were of domestic produce; the imports exceeding the exports by $22,862,714. The imports into those two States exceeded the exports by $54,000,000!!

P. S. We hope the editor of the Morning Herald will have the liberality to republish the above statements. Justice has not been done to the southern States by the north, their complaints, and especially the causes of them, have been generally withheld from the eyes of our northern brethren, by the northern papers. Let them know all we have to say in our opposition to the measures which are producing our ruin; and let the *facts* and *documents* we can produce, in support of that opposition, be candidly examined; this is all we ask. We are willing to abide by the decision of the unprejudiced and disinterested:

TABLE shewing the total amount of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, and the amount of exports, in cotton, rice, and tobacco, from 1818, to 1827, inclusive.

In the year	Exports of cotton, rice, and tobacco	Total exports.
1818	44,464,000	73,854,000
1819	50,862,000	50,977.000
1820	31,993,000	51,684,000
1821	27,300,753	43,671,894
1822	31,811,378	44,897,097
1823	28,728,192	47,155,408
1824	28,685,949	50,649,500
1825	44,887,517	66,944,745
1826	32,289,867	53,055,710
1828	38,180,576	68,921,691
	$339,203,232	$521,811,045

STATEMENT of the commerce of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, from October 1, 1820, to September 30, 1827.

In the year	Value of Merchandize imported.	Value of produce exported.
1821	8,668,677	24,076,107
1822	8,249,759	24,736,922
1823	8,364,469	23,653,144
1824	8,455,069	24,913,908
1825	7,503,968	33,238,044
1826	7,215,534	28,912,594
1827	7,188,825	30,796,652
	$55,646,301	$190,337,281

Expansive Power of Freezing Water.—The expansive power of freezing water has ever been a subject for the admiration of philosophic minds, and some of the greatest men of every age have devoted portions of their lives to the examination of its cause. Extensive experimental knowledge has been given to the world on the subject, and it has been said that frost swells or dilates water nearly one-tenth of its bulk, and is capable of exerting a power equal to 28,000 lbs. This has been fully proved by an instance of the great force of the dilatation of water in the Dock yard during the late severe frost. The water, which had from rain accumulated in a cannon, placed upright against the angle of a large store house, having frozen, its expansive power became so great, that it lifted a shot placed on the mouth of the cannon, the edge of which touched an abutment of the building, with such force, that the whole groin of the building was removed from its position,—a feat that could be scarcely accomplished by the application of the greatest mechanical power in the arsenal. The force of exploded gunpowder has been found by several accurate experiments one thousand times greater than the pressure of the atmosphere. That of æther, which consolidates water into ice, may prove equal to it, for aught that has been discovered to the contrary. We do not wonder at the power of fire, when accompanied by a vehement degree of heat, although its effects are so great that nothing scarcely can withstand them, as in gunpowder and steam, and here we have the same substance exerting a most surprising force, even when reduced to the temperature of ice. There are other causes to excite our admiration besides the mere phenomenon, for this expansive power, is of eminent use in nature, as is exemplified in the comminution or loosening the texture of dense clay soils, whereby the delicate fibres of plants can easily penetrate them. They are also applied on several occasions to save the labor of man, and perform such things as are beyond the reach of art. Blocks of slate-stone, consisting of thin plates of lamina, not separable by a tool, are taken out of the quarry and exposed to rain, which sneaks into the pores of the stone, and is there frozen into ice, and by its expansion separates the stone in the places where it breaks most easily, and shivers it into plates of an equable thickness throughout, proper for many different uses, but principally for covering buildings. In the iron works also, when the workmen want to re-cast old bomb-shells of some magnitude, they fill them with water, and then fastening up the vents, expose them to the frost, which bursts them to pieces without further trouble.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

Old Letters.—"Hey day! Cavalier, what is the matter? A phiz as long as my arm—this huge pile of papers before thee, and these mystical looking little budgets behind thee—Making thy will?"

"I am," said he, with a face growing longer at every word, "I am reading old letters."

Profitable business, thought I, and very soul-cheering no doubt—those blessed memorials of bad debts and broken vows! friendships evaporated; love grown cold, and riches that long ago took to themselves wings; the merchant's invoice, when his ship rests at the bottom of the Atlantic; or the soldier's returns of killed and wounded.

Yet, reader, hast thou never pored over a budget of old letters, frail remembrancers of things frailer than they? traces of the hand that guided thine infancy, parental injunctions and fond anticipations? How well have they been answered? Some careless chirography too from school mates and college cronies, filled with schemes of pleasure and plans for many a mad-cap frolic, and always some Tom Scamper was to join the party, and give it a double relish. Then a thousand plans for the years to come; promises of heart and purse; assurances of disinterested friendship; hopes of soon meeting—all marked with that freshness of feeling which grows faint, and withers, and passes away in the chilly atmosphere of after hours. Where now are the kind and light hearted? Some risen to opulence, others crushed by disappointment—one had crossed the ocean wave; one sleeps beneath it—all were parted; all changed. The bright links had been displaced by other, "sterner stuff;" and yet perchance, by those that bind closer and firmer. And yet, a pity 'tis those bright things must pass away. They have, however, and for the past—peace to its ashes!—ponder upon it; and pore over old letters, thou that pleasest, for me, I say peace to its ashes! Not that it comes marked with greater crime or folly, or more signal misfortune than usual with humanity—not that the faithless have been many, or the loved few. Nevertheless, a pledge to the present end futurity, and for the past, with all its lights and shades, its varied forms of good and ill—peace to its ashes.

Definitions not found in the Dictionary.

Missing.—An imperative call on a young lady to sing.

Baggage.—The age of a bag.

Abetment.—An intended bet.

Afterward.—To make love to a rich orphan who has a cross guardian.

Again.—A good bargain.

Ague fit.—A proper shaking.

Cart-wright.—A cart not left.

Cashier.—[Cash-here.] What an Editor can never say of his pockets.

Compart.—What a peace-maker says to two combatants.

Dilate.—To live to a good old age.

Dog-days.—The existence of a printer's devil.

Ticking.—Living on credit.

From the Charleston Courier.

The London *Sun*, of the 25th Feb. last, contains the following judgment in the case of FARQUHAR'S heirs, by which it will be seen that his seven nephews and nieces, of whom Mrs. Trezevant of this city, is one, have recovered the immense estate, amounting to between 6 and 700,000 pounds sterling, or nearly three millions of dollars.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

JUDGMENT—COLVIN *v.* FRAZIER.—*Mr. Farquhar's Will.*—Sir J. Nicholl gave judgment this morning in this important case, the decision in which affects property to a greater amount than in any suit that has come before the Court for many years. The particulars of the case have been fully before the public, the facts are as follows:—Mr. Farquhar died suddenly on the 5th of July, 1826, leaving behind him property amounting to between 6 and 700,000*l.* Immediately after his death, a strict search was made amongst his papers, but no will could be found; consequently administration was granted to the next of kin, seven nephews and nieces. Nearly twelve months after this, a copy of a will was received by Mr Colvin, from India, which had been executed by Mr. Farquhar, before he left that country. In this will the deceased, after bequeathing two annuities of 500*l.* each, gave the residue of his immense property to the promotion of education in Scotland. The present suit was instituted to try the validity of such will. On the part of the next of kin it was contended, that the deceased having destroyed the will of which the one now propounded was only a copy, it was his intention to destroy the copy. On behalf of the executor, it was alleged that deceased did not destroy the will himself, but that it was destroyed by some of the relatives. The Learned Judge, after going through the case, which occupied nearly four hours, concluded by declaring it to be the opinion of the Court that the testator, by destroying the copy of the will in his possession, meant also to cancel the one in India; the judgment of the Court, therefore, was that Mr. Farquhar died intestate. With respect to costs, the Court at present would make no order.

The Court was crowded during the whole time.

From the New England Farmer.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Consider your calling the most elevated and the most important; but never be above it, nor be afraid of the frock and the apron.

Put off no business, which ought and can be done to day, until to-morrow.

As soon as the spring opens and the frost is out of the ground, put your fences in order.

Plant no more ground than you can well manure and cultivate to advantage.

Never hire a man to do a piece of work which you can do yourself.

Every day has its appropriate duties, attend to them in succession.

Keep no more stock than you can keep in good order and that of the best kind.

Never "run in debt" without a reasonable probability of paying it at the time agreed.

Remember that economy and industry are the two great pillars, the Jachin and Boaz, of the farmer's prosperity.

Should you take the New England Farmer or any other periodical Journal, ☞*pay for it in advance.*

Never carry your notes in your pocketbook, as the desk or trunk is a more appropriate place. Keep them on file and in order, ready to be found when wanted.

Never buy any thing at an auction because the article is going cheap, unless you have a use for it.

Keep a place for your tools—and your tools in their place.

Instead of spending a rainy day at the dramshop, as many do to their ruin, repair whatever wants mending—post your books.

Should you be fond of the chase or the sport with the hook, indulge occasionally, but never to the injury of more important concerns.

By driving your business before you, and not permitting your business to drive you, you will have opportunities to indulge in innocent diversions.

Never trust your money in the hands of that man, who will put his own to hazard.

When a debt becomes due pay it at the time whether your creditor wants it or not. Never ask him to "wait till next week," but pay it. Never insult him by saying "you do not want it."—Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual moderate exercise, and unaffected honesty, you will avoid the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good report, and probably add to your existence at least ten years of active life.

When a friend calls to see you treat him with the utmost complaisance, but if important business calls your attention, politely excuse yourself and he will excuse you.

Should you think of building a house, be not in a hurry, but first have every material on the spot, and let your cellar be as large as the frame.

Keep a memorandum book—enter all notes whether received or given—all moneys received or paid out—all expenses—and all circumstances of importance.

In December, reckon and settle with all those with whom you have accounts, pay your shop bills and your mechanics, if not promptly done at the time, which is best of all.

On the first of every January reckon with yourself, and reckon honestly—bring into view all the debts and credits, notes and accounts—ascertain to what amount your expenses were the last year, and enter the whole in a book kept for the purpose. Having arrived at this important knowledge, you will imitate the prudent traveller, who always keeps in view where he is next to move. You will next look forwards and calculate how and in what way, you shall best meet and prosecute the business of the ensuing season.

And lastly, when the frost of winter shall lay an embargo on your operations, the chilling blast of Boreas shall storm your castle, let your fireside be a paradise, and let the long evenings be consumed in social glee or in the pursuit of useful knowledge.

AN OLD FARMER.

Mansfield, January 1829.

Mr. Roberts submitted the following resolution in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on the 20th February:

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to purchase a copy of Webster's American English Dictionary for the House, to be paid for out of the contingent fund.

Mr. Moore proposed to postpone the resolution indefinitely, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Binder moved to make *one* read *two* copies; which was not agreed to.

Mr. Moore moved to insert—

"And 100 copies of Cobb's Spelling books for the use of the members"—which was not agreed to.

Mr. Lawson moved to insert "ten copies of the Bible, without a Concordance"—which was not agreed to.

The original resolution was negatived.

Harrisburg Chron.

Salem, (N. C.) May 5.

Easter Morning commonly draws a concourse of people to our little village, seldom witnessed in the course of a year. On the preceding evening, strangers from our neighborhood crowd in, and by the break of day on Sunday morning, our town presented quite a lively aspect.

At about 3 o'clock in the morning, the musical band roused the congregation by performing some of our hymn tunes in commemoration of the resurrection of our Lord. The sweet strain of music, thus suddenly bursting on the ear in the silence of night, when the faculties are absorbed in the sweet embraces of Morpheus, and man totally ignorant of surrounding objects; when his mental powers are thus awakened, and the shackles of sleep cast off, viewing all nature at rest, and the lovely moon beaming through the cloudy heavens—then it is that music harmonizes with the soul, and wafts our thoughts to that Being who has endowed man with superior talents, and thereby raised him above the ordinary affairs of this world.

Soon after five o'clock, the congregation assembled at the church. Silence reigned among the multitude; every ear seemed intent on the voice of the minister, when he ascended the church steps, and with a loud voice proclaimed to the congregation—"*The Lord is risen, he is risen indeed.*"

After singing several hymns, the whole assembly proceeded to the Church-Yard. Although there were a great many strangers present, who were perhaps unacquainted with the rules observed among the Moravians on such an occasion, let me here do them honor by stating, that the best order prevailed throughout, and that we shall always feel happy when we see them crowd in on a similar occasion, to partake of the blessings held out to them and us.

After we had all met in the grave-yard, the spectacle presented to the eye was sublime: the crowd occupying the four sides of this hallowed place—the cedars rising majestically in the centre—the tombs of the dead, of relations and friends—the consciousness of our mortality,—must have forcibly turned our thoughts to the Author of our being, who spared us once more to hail the Resurrection of Him, who conquered death that we might live. Nature seemed robed in all her beauty: the first rays of the morning sun illumined the eastern horizon, and displayed the power of an all-ruling God.

How must the christian heart have beat, at hearing how he had suffered, was crucified, dead and buried, and the third day rose again, to restore lost paradise to the human race.

O for a thousand tongues to sing,
My dear Redeemer's praise,
The glories of my God and King,
The triumphs of his grace.

Come let us join our cheerful songs
With angels round the throne;
Ten thousand thousands are their tongues,
But all their joys are one.

"Worthy the Lamb that died," they cry,
"To be exalted thus;"
"Worthy the Lamb," our hearts reply,
"For he was slain for us."

After the Easter Morning Litany had been read by the Rev. Mr. Shultz, the congregation returned from the grave-yard, and dispersed till nine o'clock, when the bell was rung as a token of public worship, and the Rev. Mr. Reichel delivered a sermon in the English language, to a crowded audience.

A short time after this address, which lasted above an hour, our friendly neighbors left us, and our little village presented nothing of that liveliness, which had in the early part of the day been the delight of its inhabitants. Thus has Easter Sunday again passed by, and we hope not without some blessings to those who honored us with their attendance, on this interesting occasion.—*Gleaner.*

Matrimonial Discipline.—In England, when married ladies are caught in equivocal situations, a divorce is sued for, and the gallant, if not shot through the head, or disposed of in some manner equally terrible, is sued for damages, which if the evidence is not very strong against him, he will escape, and then the *cornuted* husband will be the only sufferer, the lady will live among her relations, and he, poor soul, will have to allow her a separate maintenance. In India the frail fair one would be burnt, in Persia beheaded, in Turkey loaded with stripes, or kept in perpetual imprisonment, which is also, the case in China. In Russia the wife promises her husband never to let him see her transgressions, and he promises, whenever she is detected, to beat her without mercy, so they both know what each has to expect—the lady transgresses, is beaten, taken again into favour, and all goes on as before. When a Russian young lady, therefore, is to be married, her father, with a cudgel in his hand, asks the bridegroom whether he chooses this virgin for his bride, to which the other replies in the affirmative. Upon which the father turns her three times round, and giving her three strokes upon the back, "My dear," cries he, "these are the last blows you are ever to receive from me. I resign my authority and my cudgel to your husband." The bridegroom refuses it, and assures the father the lady will never want it; but the father, who knows what the lady may want, insists upon his acceptance. Upon this a scene of Russian politeness ensues, while one refuses, the other offers the cudgel. The whole, however, ends with the bridegroom taking it; upon which the lady drops a curtsey in token of obedience, and the ceremony proceeds.

Conceit and ignorance are a most unhappy composition: for none are so invincible as the half-witted, who know just enough to excite their pride, but not so much as to cure their ignorance.

FOREIGN.

New York, May 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Columbia from London, brings papers from that City to the 1st ultimo. The chief item of intelligence relates to the passing through the lower House by a great majority, of the Catholic emancipation bill.

In the House of Commons on the evening of March 30th, Mr. Peel having moved the third reading of the bill for the relief of the Irish Catholics, the Marquis of Chandos proposed as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months, i. e. rejected. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Moore, Gen. Gascoyne, Mr. Cust, Mr. Pearce, Mr. H. Davis, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. W. Bankes, appeared as the advocates of the amendment, and Peel, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Campbell, and the Solicitor General, against it. *At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 31st*, the question was taken, and there appeared, For the amendment 142

Against it 320

Majority in favor of the bill, 178

The bill was then read a third third time and passed.

The Morning Post of the 31st says, "It is to be presented to the House of Lords this day. No debate is likely to take place on the first reading. The great discussion will be reserved for the second stage of the bill, which is expected to be fixed for Friday or Monday next."

The Duke of Wellington had a long interview on the 30th with Mr. Peel, and afterwards left town for the king's palace at Windsor, to have an audience with his Majesty.

According to the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 21st, Sir F. Adam, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, had gone to Joania to visit the new Grand Vizier, Redschid Pacha, before his departure for the Danube, to put himself at the head of the Ottoman armies. His visit was supposed to be connected with projected arrangements respecting Greece. Redschid Pacha being better able to interfere effectually in the settlement of that important question. On the Coast of Candia, the Turks are said to have taken many vessels with fugitive Greek families, especially women, on board, and notwithstanding their supplications to have thrown them into the sea, and sunk the vessels.

The Paris papers of the 26th contain the two Orders of the Day issued by Generals Wittgenstein and Deibitsch at Jassy on the 27th Feb.; the one in quitting and the other in assuming the chief command of the Russian army. Gen. Deibitsch's first operation after his arrival, was to concentrate the various corps stationed on the left bank of the Danube, and to prepare for the attack of Giurgevo, the only place occupied by the Turks on that Bank. That fortress once carried, it was intended to throw a bridge over the River, and proceed immediately with the seige of Rudschuck, after which the army would advance to join the division cantoned at Varna and Privadi, and endeavor to force the passage of the Balkan, and penetrate to Constantinople.

The London Standard of the evening of the 31st, says—A King's Messenger arrived at the Foreign Office at a late hour last night, with despatches from Mr. Stratford Canning, at Naples. It is stated that he is about to be relieved from the cares of his embassy, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Gordon, brother of Lord Alexander. It is probable Mr. G. will proceed to Constantinople.

The same paper observes—Ministers have been in active communication from an early hour this morning. The Duke of Wellington has, since his return from Windsor, been visited by most of his colleagues. The result of his interview with his Majesty, has not of course transpired; it is however confidently stated to have been of a most interesting and vitally important nature. The Premier sent several messengers for the Lord President to attend him this morning, previous to that noble Lord's arrival at his office. Rumors are to-day even more prevalent than yesterday.

The weavers in Scotland were in great distress for the want of employment.

The Times states that a knot of blackguards are in the habit of assembling about the Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of insulting the Duke of Wellington, and the other members of the Administration.

The duty on wheat for the week ending on the 27th, was 13 8, and on Barley 13 10.

London, March 30.

Private letters from St. Petersburgh, this morning, are of a very warlike description. A great addition of cavalry is going to be added to the Russian armies, and a vast quantity of new accoutrements, of the best qualities, have been sent to the head quarters; a line of battle ship has been sent from Toulon to Naples to be under the orders of Count Guilleminot, by which it is supposed he is going on board to proceed to Constantinople.

Mr. O'Connell had returned to Ireland for the purpose of taking part in the arguments of a most important case, which is about to come before the Court of Chancery. The learned gentleman has received a retaining fee of 500 guineas. Mr. O'Connell will return again to London in a week or ten days.

On the 23d of March, a minister of a congregation in a country parish to the southward of Edinburgh, was most wantonly interrupted in his avocations. The report that has reached us is, that in the course of his sermon, the minister stated, that the admission of the Catholic subjects of this empire to their civil rights, would have a tendency rather to lessen than increase the number of the adherents of the Church of Rome. On hearing this, a man rose, and, being joined by some others, they turned their parson forcibly out of the church. It is said that the ringleader, and some of his associates in this gross outrage on all decency, law, and religion, were forthwith apprehended.

Rome, March 10.—The Cardinals were assembling, preparatory to the election of a Pope. The eldest Cardinal in the college, Ferrao, is 93 years old. The Cardinals must go into conclave within 10 days from the death of the Pope, and keep voting from day to day till a choice is made. It appears that on the present occasion, Cardinal de Gregorio, had at one time 24 votes, and came near being elected. The report of this was spread in the city, and the next morning a great crowd flocked to the Quirinal, expecting the declaration of the election. They were disappointed, however, for on the next trial Cardinal G. had only 11 voices. Several Ambassadors attended the conclave, and presented their credentials. The Ambassador of the Netherlands was expected to be presented on the 11th, and this would be the first instance of the Ambassador of a Protestant power being accredited by a conclave.

London, March 27.—Cotton very dull, no sales worth reporting.

Liverpool Cotton Market, March 27.

The demand for cotton has been extremely limited during the whole of the present week; and prices of American descriptions may be quoted about 1-81 lower than on this day fortnight; but there is no alteration in other sorts. The sales amount to 8,530 bags.

Reported Expedition against Mexico.—A letter from Havanna, under date of April 2d, published in the New Orleans Advertiser, of the 13th, says, "In reply to your question respecting the expedition from hence, with the object of restoring Mexico to its rightful owners, I have to say that we have the fullest hope of its consummation. The last mail, a few days only arrived, gives us to understand, that there were embarking on the last of February from Cadiz, 12 battalions of 1600 men each, bound to the Island of Cuba—and the Captain General had received orders to put ready all the troops disposable, and embark the same on board, under the direction of Admiral Laborde, with positive orders to be off the Cape of San Antonio, towards the last of May. The expedition thus fitted out from Spain, is under the convoy of the Hero 74, the frigates Iberia and Perle. The object of this expedition is the re-conquest of Mexico—six thousand foot will embark on board of Admiral Laborde's fleet."

Accident.—Last week as the Driver of a Hack belonging to Mr. Thomas G. Hall, of this city, with a lady and gentleman in it, passed a well on the road to Columbia, S. C. 6 miles from this place, he stopped to water his horses. He gave the lines to the passenger and went behind the carriage to untie his bucket. While thus engaged, one of the horses, fretted by the heat, rubbed off his bridle, and the lady at the same moment, and for the like reason, taking off her bonnet, frightened the horse who dashed forward with his mate, and the well being badly covered and very wide, both horses were precipitated to the bottom, 55 feet deep. The passengers remained unhurt. The *screams* of the distressed horses in their dying agonies were heard by a gentleman at the distance of three fourths of a mile, who declared they were the most awful sounds he ever heard.—*Augusta Cour.*

The City Council of Boston has determined that the number of representatives from that city in the next Legislature, shall be *fifty-five.*

Poughkeepsie, April 15.

Prodigies of Nature.—Mr. Joseph Tripp, of this town, has two female children, of the following extraordinary dimensions and weight, viz: The height of the eldest is three feet 10 inches; her waist is four feet 2 inches in circumference, her arm 18 inches, thigh, 31 inches, below the knee 21 inches; age 5 years and 8 months, and weighs 203 pounds. The youngest is three feet 4 inches in height, circumference around the waist 3 feet 9¼ inches, around her arm 14 inches, thigh 2 feet ¼ of an inch, below the knee 16½ inches; age 2 years and 9 months; weight 119 pounds.

New York.—The Legislature of the State of New York adjourned, after a long session, on Tuesday last. The following brief notice of the late session thereof is from the pen of the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who does not appear to be particularly disposed to look kindly upon the doings of the Legislature:—

"It has been the longest session of our State Legislature ever held: it having exceeded four months. We believe that of the last sixteen months our Legislature has been in session about eleven. The last session, however, has been particularly distinguished. We believe it has passed but few laws, and in this respect it is entitled to our special thanks—for excessive legislation is the besetting sin of this country. But upon the subject of Banks it has done more mischief, and disclosed more ignorance and folly, than any other Legislature in this State ever did. Lord Coke would have pronounced it the *Indoctum Parliamentum*, or *luck-learning Parliament*. We shall have more to say about it."

The Cumberland Civilian, of Friday last, states: "A number of gentlemen attached to the United States Engineer Corps, have arrived at this place during the present week. Their object, we understand, is to proceed forthwith to explore the middle section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal route, and to ascertain the most favorable part of the mountain for a tunnel. Judge Roberts is to be at the head of this Corps, who is expected to arrive here in a few days." We are glad to perceive these tokens of a determination, on the part of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to go through with their original undertaking. We hope soon to hear of the work upon the Canal being actually begun on the other side of the Mountains.

Inquest.—The Coroner of Bibb county, Samuel Slate Esq. held an inquest on Sunday last over the dead body of *Lewis Basse.* Basse was originally it is believed from Fayetteville, N. C. and had been a year or two in this State, occasionally working as a common laborer, or as a boat hand on the river. He had been about Macon for two or three days previous to his death, most of the time in a state of intoxication; which, it is supposed, together with going without food, sleeping the whole night in the open air, &c. brought on the fever of which he was heard to complain on Saturday, and occasioned his death the next morning. A verdict to that effect was returned by the Jury.

Drunkards! take warning from this awful example! If you live like beasts, you may expect to die like brutes—and like this poor wretch breathe your last in a strange land, on a pile of shavings, with no eye to pity, nor kind hand to relieve.—*Macon (G.) Tel.*

The Philadelphia Bulletin says that the ship *Pennsylvania* now in progress at the navy yard in that city, "has three decks, independent of the spar deck, and is pierced for 160 guns, but will probably carry 200. With her complement of men, which will not be less than 13 or 1400, her gigantic dimensions, rounding stern, and an able commander, she may literally sweep the seas, and woe be to the enemy who attempts to cope with her single handed. There are forty or fifty carpenters at work upon her at present, and our readers may form some idea of the work yet to be executed to render her fit for service, when we inform them that it would take 500 carpenters six months to accomplish all that is necessary. She is built after a model of Mr. Humphreys, naval architect, who was at great pains and expense in visiting the European navy yards, before he adopted the present plan. Mr. James Koen is the architect who has superintended the work generally. In the yard is the enormous ordnance, 42 pounders, for the Pennsylvania, which lies in sullen silence, ready to have its fury roused at the call of the nation. The best bower anchor of the Pennsylvania weighs 10,171 lbs.!"

Rail Road.—A temporary Rail Road, about one-tenth of a mile in length, has been laid on Chisolm's upper wharf, and is now in use for the transportation, from the vessels to the store, of the iron recently arrived here for the *Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road Company.* The extremities of this road are elevated above the centre, at about the rate of 140 feet in the mile, which is about six times greater than any elevation necessary to be overcome in any part of the route between this city and Hamburg; but even with this elevation, and one ton of iron on the car, added to 2600 pounds, the weight of the car, making nearly five thousand pounds, four men pushed the car to the store with tolerable ease.

This temporary road has been laid down by the Directors of the Rail Road Company, for the purpose of a public demonstration how crooked, coarse, and uneven a piece of work will answer for the contemplated road. The result is highly satisfactory—and it is no bad recommendation, that the Company will save by this road, the drayage on two hundred tons of iron, which is about equal to the cost of the road. Thus, without expense, the advantages of Rail Roads is made manifest to the public.

Charleston Courier.

The President.—We learn (says the Norfolk *Herald*) by the Potomac, that the President of the United States intends to pay a visit to Fortress Monroe—the time not stated, but understood to be in the course of a few weeks.

Mr. Gallatin, Judge Preble, with Mr. Gallatin, Jr. are at present in this city, "prosecuting the objects of the Commission, some time since instituted, for the defence of the State of Maine, in its claim to the disputed territory bordering on the province of New Brunswick. They have collected all the testimony in the case, and are now engaged in furnishing a statement for the consideration of the arbitrator between the parties, the King of the Netherlands. This statement will, by arrangement, be furnished the British authorities, by the first of July, for answer, and the replication on the side of the United States will be furnished by the first of January next, when the case will be finally submitted." For this information we are indebted to the Baltimore Gazette.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. McLane, the new Minister from the United States to Great Britain, has been for the last week, in this city, and left it on Tuesday. He will proceed upon his destined mission, we believe, within a very few weeks.

The debate, at Cincinnati, (Ohio) between Mr. Owen and the Rev. Mr. Campbell, originating in a public challenge, given by one party and accepted by the other, began on Monday, the 13th instant, and lasted nine days; ending, as might have been expected, where it begun. The audience, each day, is said to have comprised twelve hundred persons, many of whom were non-residents of the town, attracted thither by curiosity to hear the debate. According to the Cincinnati Chronicle, Mr. Owen got much the worst of the battle.

The end of the Law.—A Canadian paper contains six columns of advertisements of sales by the Sheriffs, concluded with the Coroner's notice of the sale of the Sheriff's goods.

High Prices.—In 1779 a continental tax of 15,000,000 dollars was imposed; wheat sold for $74 the bushel, tea $20, and coffee $18 the pound, wood $70 the cord, in the depreciated currency.

From the Raleigh Register.

The Gold Region.—Few persons not residing in the immediate vicinity of the Gold Mines of this State, have any adequate conception of the extent of the operations which are carried on for procuring the precious metal. In this section of the State, the people talk of the Gold Mines, but they have a very imperfect idea of them, and but little knowledge of the vast sums which they annually yield. They have heard of individuals digging for Gold, but they have taken up the impression, that the same amount of labor, directed with the same zeal to the cultivation of the soil, would create a quantity of produce of greater value in the market. They are not aware that science and skill have been put in requisition, and that a system has been adopted for working the Mines, which ensures regular profits, and renders them extensively productive. It is true the great *desideratum* of labor-saving machinery has been but recently put into successful operation, and is confined as yet to water and horse power; but preparations are making for that of steam, also, which will greatly facilitate the process of obtaining the Gold, and enhance its profits. Already there are several companies from the North and South engaged in the business, and we have recently heard of the formation of a company in Baltimore, with a capital of $50,000 for working a Mine in Cabarrus. Indeed, monied men from every quarter of the Union, are purchasing up land, for which they pay extravagant prices. Foreign capitalists have not thought it beneath their attention to visit the Gold Region, for purposes of speculation; one of whom informed us, a few days since, that he had just returned from a visit to the South American Mines, and that those of North Carolina greatly exceed them in richness.

In the county of Mecklenburg alone, it is believed, the amount of Gold dug from the bowels of the earth, *in each week*, produces $2000. And it is nothing uncommon for the merchants of the town of Charlotte, when they go on to make their purchases, to carry with them from 10 to 40 pounds of the precious metal. It can easily be imagined what life and activity is infused into every department of business, where the only Bank which is required to relieve the wants of the people is *a bank of earth.*

To such of our citizens as have the ability and leisure for making summer excursions, we would recommend a trip to the Gold Country. The Superintendants of the Mines are obliging and communicative, the citizens are proverbial for their hospitality, and the salubrity of the air is equal to any in the world. A few days spent in personal examination will give an individual a more thorough insight into the manner of obtaining the Gold, than volumes of description.

We are not without hope, from some recent discoveries, that Gold will yet be found in this (Wake) County. The first discovery of it was made in Cabarrus, and confined to that County for many years. The limits within which it was then supposed to be embraced, have continually been enlarging, as people have been led to search the country for it. It has been subsequently found in the counties of Rutherford, Burke, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Anson, Davidson, Montgomery, Randolph, Caswell, Guilford, Orange, and very recently in Chatham. Is this not sufficient to warrant an examination of the more central counties of the State, there being nothing in the structure or composition of the Formation to forbid the belief of its existence in them also?

From the Cheraw Spectator.

Highly Interesting and Important!—In the annals of celebrated Launches in our country, perhaps none has ever occurred of a more pleasing character to those engaged in it, than the one of which an account will doubtless be given to your readers this week.—The Launch of the river boat 'Franklin,' which took place at the Boat Yard of Cheraw, on Saturday last at 4 o'clock, P. M., presented an attraction rarely, if ever before witnessed in any country!

In addition to all the beauties of a prompt and successful transition to her destined element, the 'Franklin' exhibited to the spectators a monstrous lump of that *material* by which the solid comforts of life are obtained, the commerce of the world carried on; extravagance and folly maintained, and all the vice and misery of life acquired by its potent agency. Without circumlocution there was a mass of GOLD—or as the quaint and eccentric proprietor or agent called it—Gould, *in one solid lump*, placed on board the Franklin, merely for the curiosity of the display, which weighs about one hundred and thirty-eight pounds, as near as may be!

This stupendous and magnificent curiosity was derived from a single mine in Montgomery, North Carolina, formerly owned by a man of extremely limited pretensions to affluence. It is but a very short time since the fee simple of the soil containing this inexhaustible treasure, might have been purchased for a sum of money almost nominal as to amount. It is even questionable whether the same property could *now* be bought at *any* price. An immense and increasing value so soon attaches itself to tracts of land upon which Gold is found, that in many parts of what is called the "Gold region," little farms which but a short time since were hardly worth owning, are now in the hands of companies and single capitalists, esteemed as invaluable.

The unprecedentedly large and splendid mass of which we have here spoken, so much astonished us even here, that all were incredulous to believe in its existence, until they had *looked* and *felt* for themselves! If we who have been for years in the habit of occasionally handling and buying the article by the pound, were slow to credit the assertions of our friends as to the enormous size of this lump, what will those at a distance think of our story? When it shall be taken to New York, to be thence re-shipped to Europe as a curiosity, the whole world will then acknowledge the truth of our statement.

This great mass of precious metal was several years in being concentrated together. The operation of adding to the treasure, was performed in the most secret manner, until the proprietor thought he had amassed as much as it would be prudent to usher before the world with safety. The whole was then moulded together somewhat to resemble at a little distance, the form and structure of our own species in an erect position. It represents the model of a statue as nearly as the rough state of the arts and sciences in the interior could be reasonably supposed to have adapted it.

The gentleman who had this great curiosity in charge, happening in town on the day of the launch, consented that it might be placed in a conspicuous position on the deck of the Franklin, as an apt typification of the object and end of all trade and commerce—to whose facilities all vessels of whatever description, are eminently conspicuous.

Lexington, Ky. Aug.

A Ball will be given to Mrs. Clay at Postell's Inn on Thursday evening. Arrangements are making by the citizens of the town and county for Mr. Clay a Public Dinner, on the 16th of Fowler's Garden.

We are authorized to announce Jas. Clark, candidate for re-election to Congress, in this district.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—State of the Bank on the 1st of January, 1829.

DR.

Capital Stock,	$34,996,[illegible]
Notes issued,	24,100,[illegible]
Dividends unclaimed, profit & loss, &c.	26,[illegible]
Deposites on account of Treas'r. U. S.	5,941,[illegible]
Do do individuals,	8,[illegible]
	$99,[illegible]

CR.

Funded debt U. States,	
Bills discounted, &c.	$16,[illegible]
Due in Europe, &c.	39,[illegible]
Banking houses, expenses, notes on hand, &c. &c.	2,[illegible]
Specie,	35,[illegible]
	5,[illegible]
	$99,[illegible]

The Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut commenced its session at this place on Wednesday, the Honorable Smith Thompson presiding. Among the cases tried, were five cases in which Grant & Townsend, of Providence, were Plaintiffs, and which were brought for the infringement of a patent to Joseph Grant, one of the Plaintiffs, for a machine to form hat bodies, by cutting the wool and forming two hat bodies at one operation. In two of the cases the Defendants were fined upon the damages which are assessed by the Jury, with costs. In one of these, where the [illegible] was only of one month's continuance, and where the machine, the damages were $300. In another, where the Defendant had only built and sold one machine, the damages and costs were $150. In a third case the Jury assessed the damages at $[illegible] which were trebled by the Court, and amounted to $787 50 and costs. In the fourth case, where the Defendant had made seventeen thousand bodies, the Jury assessed the damages at $903, which the Court trebled—making $2709, with costs of suit.

New Haven Register.

It is stated in the Eastern papers that the constitutional power of the United States, to send a mail on Sunday, through a State, contrary to the constitution of such State, will be tested in the trial of the suits commenced against the citizens of Princeton, who lately stopped the mail, and that the trial will consequently be one of much importance!

Original Anecdote.—A countryman from Kentucky was offering for sale, a few days since, on Vendue Range, a Horse, which he was anxious to dispose of. Several purchasers were examining him—there was also present three or four young men, who undertook to quiz the back countryman. To their numerous inquiries as to the qualities, price, &c., of his horse, the most civil and ingenuous answers were given, without any suspicion on the part of the owner of their object—at length, one of the number abruptly addressed him with the question, "Why, Sir, what occasions your Horse to laugh so?" The reply was, (and silenced the presumption of the enquirer and his companions) "I cannot imagine, Sir, unless he is amused at his mistake, in supposing himself amongst grown men, which he now finds is not the case."

Charleston Courier.

Home-made Thunder and Lightning.—A few weeks since, the good people that dwell in the little village of *Triana*, on the banks of the Tennessee, in the county of Madison, and State of Alabama, being much at a loss for the wherewithal to complete a *church*, resolved on a *dramatic* effort for the accomplishment of this *pious* purpose. Accordingly, after some deliberation, the tragedy of '*Pizarro*' was selected. Thespians are ever found of the Tragic muse—and suitable preparations were made to *astonish, electrify* and *horrify* the eager and delighted multitude that flocked from the village and adjacent country to 'see a play.' For a while, our Thespians were 'at fault' about the representation of a storm that occurs in a very interesting part of the story. A storm without *thunder* and *lightning* would never do at all. At length, a piece of sheet iron and a quantity of Powder were obtained, and it was supposed, that beating on one and flashing the other as an accompaniment, would be a 'most apt' imitation, and could not fail of producing *effect.* The room was crowded to overflowing—the entertainment proceeded; and the storm, in all its grandeur and magnificence, came on. Two of the *corps* were ready at their posts, to manufacture a due portion of thunder and lightning. Rap, rap, rap went the sheet iron—and it thundered! Flash went the powder—and it lightened! The children were alarmed—the ladies were *really* apprehensive that the flood of rain would burst upon them—while the men swore it was the most '*natural thing*' they had ever seen in their lives. The *effect* was fine! At this critical moment the canister of powder took fire, and in an instant 'Jupiter Tonans' and his coadjutor of the 'fired element' were blown sky high. The 'red right arm,' of the 'Thunderer' was somewhat lacerated, whilst he who, but a few minutes before, held the 'winged lightning' in his hand, now found himself burnt, scorched and singed in a very painful, though not dangerous manner. The sufferers were speedily conveyed home, and their wounds dressed—but during this painful operation, they uttered furious and bitter imprecations against *home-made thunder and lightning.* This thing of a flash of lightning slipping out of one's hand, and singeing off his eyelashes, burning his hair, blacking and scorching his face, is without dubity, a very *ugly* business, and should be carefully guarded against by all Thespians.—*Nash. Gaz.*

Philadelphia, May 6

Advantages of Newspapers.—A person riding very rapidly early yesterday morning, was, when in the vicinity of Fourth and Wood Streets, thrown, by the stumbling of his horse, violently upon the pavement, his head coming first in contact. By great good luck a quantity of newspapers had been deposited in his hat for leisure reading—a copy of the National Intelligencer, National Journal, the United States Gazette, and one or two others of equal size—these served to break the force of the fall; so that, though stunned and badly bruized, he escaped a fracture of the skull.

The person thus injured returns his thanks to those who relieved him from his embarrassing situation, and especially to the gentleman who conveyed him from the street, and ministered to his recovery.

U. S. Gazette.

Pat-riotism.—A son of Erin who had been dipping deeply into the Bacchanalian bowl, accosted one of his countrymen a few days since in Broad-street, with a "how are ye, Jimmy—och! be the pow'rs of Moll Kelly, do ye know where I'll be after finding an Orangeman this afternoon, that I may *just bate* out his *tundering* brains?"—"No," replied Jimmy. "Then, Jimmy, me *darling jewel!* do ye think ye could make me out one *in the course of the afternoon?*"

Boston Bulletin.

Cupid's Last Frolic.—Married in this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. ———— aged 60, to Miss Orphan Wilton, aged 22. [The next day, she fell suddenly in love with her youthful husband's old horse, and they privately eloped together. They were last seen on the way to Canada—the man in full chase. We mention this as a caution to all "gentle swains" to guard alike their hearts and their horses against this love-making lady, as we understand this is not the first of her pranks.]—*Vt. paper.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 14, 1829.

Supreme Court Judge.—We have never known an occasion on which the feelings of our townsmen have been, with such unanimity, so agreeably excited, as on learning, a few days ago, that the Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER had received the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court, vacant by the death of Chief Justice Taylor. We venture to say, that no other selection that could have been made, would have given so much satisfaction to the people. The manner of the appointment, too, is peculiarly gratifying. It was entirely unsolicited, and made unanimously, notwithstanding it is understood there were several candidates for the office. The following particulars of the election are from the Raleigh Register:

"Agreeably to appointment, the Executive Council met in this City on Thursday last, to advise with Governor Owen on the appointment of a suitable person to fill the vacancy on the Bench occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor. A bare quorum of the Council was present, viz. *Gideon Alston, Archibald McBryde, Thomas Kenan* and *George W. Jeffreys*, Esqrs. A number of ballotings were had, which uniformly resulted in an equal division of the votes between Mr. Ruffin and Mr. Seawell. At length, one of the members, added the name of Mr. Toomer to the nomination, when, on the first ballot, he received a unanimous vote. Mr. Toomer was of course recommended to the Governor for appointment, and commissioned accordingly."

It is truly gratifying, in these days of office hunting and intrigue, to see the highest offices in the State given to talented gentlemen who would not condescend to take the ordinary modes of electioneering for them. Our esteemed Governor, quietly attending to the business of his farm, a hundred miles from the scene of action, was chosen without an effort, and we believe even without his assent, to that dignified station. In the last Congress, the State had one Representative who was elected without his knowledge or consent, and when he himself was out of the State. And now a member of the highest Judicial Tribunal is chosen in the same way. Truly may North Carolina be proud of her officers.

The boats mentioned in our last as expected from Haywood, arrived on Thursday last. They were loaded with Flour and Cotton.—We are informed by Mr. Mebane, under whose eye this experiment was made, that the accident to one of the boats was occasioned by a fish trap, which had been set in the river without his knowledge. Very little damage was sustained. The same boats left here on Saturday with Iron, Salt, Sugar, Bacon, &c. Mr. Mebane expressed his satisfaction at the general result of the experiment, which we hope to see followed by others more successful.

Candidates for Congress.—In the Salisbury District, John Long and John Giles.

In the Surry District, Lewis Williams of Surry, and Samuel King of Iredell.

Canvassing.—In most States of the Union, and especially at the North and East, the practice of discussing in the public newspapers, the characters and qualifications of candidates for office, prevails to a most lamentable extent. Not only are the public acts of a candidate condemned or applauded by the press in his own immediate neighborhood, but his private character also passes through the fiery ordeal; and often he is fortunate if nothing but facts are alleged against him.—*They* go to the one extreme; *we* to the other. With us, it is rare that either the public or private character of a candidate, his competency or incompetency, is the subject of newspaper discussion. And though the public interest may sometimes suffer in consequence, yet with so much disgust do we look upon the lengths to which the practice is carried in other States, the heart-burnings it causes, the injury to the public morals, and degradation of the press, that we sincerely deprecate its introduction among us, fearing that when once fairly introduced, it will not stop short of the extent to which it is carried elsewhere. It is with feelings of this kind, that we have regarded the communication of a "*Voter of Montgomery*," in another column, the commencement, we suppose, of a discussion relative to the characters of the candidates for Congress in this District; but which we are determined, so far as it is carried on in our columns, shall be confined to their public characters. Peculiar circumstances oblige us not to decline the publication of this communication, and it is hardly necessary for us to say, that having done so, our columns are open to the gentleman attacked, or his friends, to reply.

Virginia.—The election for members of the State Convention is now going on in Virginia. That body will probably be composed of as much talent as any of the same numbers that ever met. Among its members will be, it is expected, ex-Presidents Madison and Monroe, Chief Justice Marshall, L. W. Tazewell, P. P. Barbour, John Randolph, Chapman Johnson, John Tyler, &c. &c.

Trifles.—If life is made up of trifles, as some one has said, or ought to have said, especially may it be said of an editor's life. He has to cull "trifles, light as air," wherewith to amuse his readers, as it is plain that those newspapers are held in trifling estimation which deal in the heavy artillery of letters. He must be satisfied with a trifling share of praise; and thank his stars if he gets only a trifling share of abuse. The thousand trifles which it is his duty to serve up to gratify the tastes of his thousand readers, may well remind him of the trifles due from many of his readers, which it would be no trifling matter to him to realize. But the reader may think, and even so do we, that this is no subject for trifling; therefore, not to trifle further with his patience, we bring this trifling article to a close.

To Correspondents.—We shall be glad again, and often, to hear from the author (or authoress?) of the beautiful poem on our last page, but would suggest that such pieces as "the Greek's Vision" are rather long for a weekly paper.

We must beg "Locke" to excuse us from publishing any more of the bootless controversy with the ghosts of the ancients; for as fast as he remands one back to his 'prison house' by his exorcisms, another rises, and from the number that have already re-appeared upon this stage of action, (Publius, Cato, Publius Junior, and Cato the Censor,) we suspect that there is a combination of all the sages and heroes of antiquity against our friend Locke. We hope therefore, that he will be duly grateful to us for breaking off his contest with such fearful odds. Plainly, the public have ceased to take an interest in this subject, and we hope they will broach a new one.

"The Shipwreck of the Mind," by *G. W. B.*, shall have a place in our next. The poetical corner was pre-occupied this week.

Counterfeits.—A writer in the Cheraw Spectator states that counterfeit $1 notes of the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina are in circulation. They are dated 4th July 1819, and signed Wm. H. Haywood and Will. Polk.

The Western Carolinian says that the severe frosts on the 25th and 26th ult. killed most of the peaches, and a good share of the apples and other fruits. "The foliage of the trees is in a good degree killed, which gives the forests the appearance of having been scorched over by fire. Most of the garden vegetables are cut down; corn and cotton, (such as was up,) have been much injured; wheat, generally, was not far enough advanced to be much damaged.

These frosts extended even to the southern boundary of Georgia, and in some sections of the country they have done much mischief.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

James C. Pickett, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of Legation to Colombia, in place of Edward T. Tayloe, of Virginia.

Circleville, (Ohio,) April 25.

Appointments.—John Ludwig, Esq. has received the appointment of Postmaster in Circleville, vice W. B. Thrall, removed.

Bela Latham has received the appointment of Postmaster in Columbus, vice Joel Buttles, removed.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 2.

Samuel Cushman is appointed United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire, in place of Daniel M. Christie, Esq. John Laighton, of Portsmouth, Navy Agent, in place of Matthew Harvey, who refused to accept the office; and the Hon. John F. Parrott, formerly a representative, and more recently a Senator in Congress, has been removed from the Post Office in this town, to make way for Mr. Abner Greenleaf, late the reputed Editor of the New Hampshire Gazette.

Appointments.—The Baltimore Patriot mentions a report brought by a gentleman from Washington, that James Hamilton, Jr. of South Carolina, late member of Congress, will be appointed to the Comptroller's office instead of Judge Anderson, who is to be made treasurer in place of Mr. Clark. It is added, that Ex-Governor Findlay is to be Register in place of Mr. Nourse. The same paper says, on the same authority, that Francis Ogden, Esq. of New York, is to be Consul at Havre, and that George Winchester, Esq. of Baltimore, is to have the Consulship at Liverpool. As these are but rumours, though probable ones, we give them as they came.—*N. Y. Enq.*

Minister to France.—We learn with regret that Edward Livingston, Esq. has declined accepting the mission to France, preferring, at present, to retain his seat in the Senate.—*N. Y. Enq.*

Washington, May 7.

The Secretary of the Navy, with his family and Mr. Clark the new Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, arrived in this City on Tuesday, from their native State, North Carolina.

We now learn that the report of the appointment of Mr. McLean, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to London, was at least premature.

There have been many rumors on the subject of the following paragraphs, fixing the sum said to have been pilfered at as high as 45,000 dollars, and from that down to 4,000.

Philadelphia, May 2.

Doctor Tobias Watkins, recently Fourth Auditor in the Treasury Department of the United States, was arrested in this city late at night on Thursday last, upon a warrant issued by the District Judge, wherein he is charged with sundry fraudulent practices in procuring money from the Treasury. An order for the removal of the prisoner to the place of trial was procured by the District Attorney, and yesterday, at noon, Dr. Watkins was taken to Washington under an escort of the Marshal. Rumors upon this subject have been in circulation for some time back, which, as the law is taking its course, ought not to be repeated in a public journal, and we therefore refrain. The warrant had been out for some days, and we understand that measures to attain its object, either here, at Boston, or New York, were in active progress.—*Chron.*

On this subject the National Journal says,

"As the charges against him [Dr. W.] are so speedily to be investigated before a more solemn tribunal than that of Mr. Kendall, [the maker of the affidavit upon which he was arrested] any detailed commentary on them would now be premature. We cannot, however, refrain from remarking that from the accounts which we have been enabled to obtain, they are all susceptible of explanations consistent with the hitherto unassailed and unsuspected honor of the accused; that our long established convictions of his integrity leave us no room to apprehend that they will now be impaired; that he has been subjected to an ex parte inquisition, during his absence and at the hands of his direst foes; and that his voluntary effort to meet his accusers, affords a presumption in his favor which it would require something more than such an affidavit to put down. If any consideration can strengthen our belief in his innocence, it is the extreme folly in him which is implied in a contrary supposition; for the offences imputed to him are of a nature which would have made them constantly liable to detection under the last administration; and he knew too well President Adams and his Cabinet, to hope for one moment's impunity to guilt. In the mind of that illustrious citizen, patriotism has ever been paramount to every other social consideration, and he would have enforced the law on the late fourth Auditor, if obnoxious to it, with as little hesitation as on the unworthy person who has succeeded that officer, or on any other delinquent. And it may be added, that the late Secretary of the Navy would have been the last man in this nation to stay the hand of public justice."

Washington, May 6.

"The alleged delinquencies of the late fourth Auditor of the Treasury, occupy a considerable portion of the public attention in this city. It is rumoured that his case comes before the grand jury this day; and that five or six of the Clerks in that department, and several other official persons have been subpœnaed to give testimony on the occasion. It is unquestionably certain that the individual in question, who is yet in custody, applied to many of his personal friends to become security for his appearance in court, to answer the charges brought against him, and was met on their part with a refusal. It is no less true, though still more singular, that he actually applied for the same purpose, through the medium of his son, on Saturday last, to the *Secretary of War*, who politely declined acceding to his request."

The Richmond papers state, that the whole amount of stock (100,000 dollars) for making the Chesterfield Rail Road, extending from the coal-pits in Chesterfield county to James river, had been subscribed for and the books closed.

We find the following in the late Charleston papers:

The Public is respectfully informed, that the Pedestrian, who has recently performed several astonishing feats at Tivoli Garden, is about to leave the city. He has however been prevailed upon, previous to his departure, to undertake the following very arduous task, of taking up *One Hundred Eggs*, situated one yard apart, and placing them without breaking, into a basket, at the starting point. The distance travelled in all, will be nearly five miles and three quarters. The time occupied in performing it, 45 minutes; after which he will take up, and deliver with his *mouth*, fifty Corn Cobs, similarly placed, distance about one and a half miles, to be accomplished in the short space of twenty minutes. In this feat, activity and strength will be powerfully exhibited. Should he not be too much fatigued by the previous exertion, he will finish the amusement, by taking up twenty-five stones, in three minutes, the distance being nearly 650 yards. The performance will take place *This Afternoon*, between 3 and 6 o'clock.

N. B.—Major Stevens having been called upon by a committee of gentlemen, will act as umpire on the occasion.

Milledgeville, Geo., May 9.

We are gratified to learn from the most unquestionable authority, that there is a good prospect of soon obtaining possession of the Cherokee lands. In a conversation with one of our members of Congress, the President recognized, in its full extent, the doctrine contended for by Georgia, that the Cherokees cannot be suffered to erect a government for themselves within the bounds of a sovereign State—that Georgia has a perfect right to extend her municipal laws over them—and that there remains for them, but the alternative of removing West of the Mississippi, or submitting to the laws of Georgia.

This is the ground we expected the President to take. Let him persevere in it—and one great cause of dissatisfaction in the General Government will be removed, as far as concerns Georgia.

We learn further from a gentleman of this State who has recently been among the Cherokees, that the spirit of emigration is becoming popular with that tribe. A considerable number have sold their improvements to the United States, for which they are paid liberally, and have enrolled themselves for removal to the country allotted them beyond the Mississippi. It is supposed that not less than a thousand will emigrate in the course of the present year.

The Boston Centinel of May 2, says:—"We are assured that the President of the United States will visit New England the ensuing summer, if the public business will admit of his absence from the seat of Government."

At the last session of our Legislature, an act was passed, empowering the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, to appoint three Commissioners to represent the State, in the proposed meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, to be held on the first of next month, confining them however in the selection, to individuals not owning stock in either of the Banks of the State. In conformity with the provisions of this Act, Gen. *Romulus M. Saunders*, of Rowan, Gen. *Louis D. Wilson*, of Edgecombe, and *Isaac Wright*, Esq. of Bladen county, have been appointed.—*Ral. Reg.*

Raleigh, N. C. May 1.

Eccentric Liberality.—Some individual in Massachusetts, who chuses to remain *incognito*, has sent to the address of our Public Treasurer a box containing two hundred and fifty *Family Prayer Books*, with the request that the same may be distributed "among all the members of Government and Courts of Justice." He states that the donation is intended for good, and to encourage pure religion. The donor enclosed to the Treasurer money to pay the expense of transportation, asking him to appropriate the overplus, if any, for the relief of some destitute object.—*Register.*

MARRIED,

In Sampson County, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Allen Morriss, Mr. ISAAC W. GRICE, to Miss MARTHA TORRENCE.

DIED,

Lately, in Bladen county, Mr. DAVID JONES, aged about 73 years. He was the father of 23 children, 16 of whom and 73 grand children are now living.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 11th inst. Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush from Wilmington, to Willkings & Co. agents, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, &c, to Horton, Hutton & Co., Jas. Kyle, K. T. Morgan, H. G. Nelson, Willkings & Co. and others of Fayetteville. Caldcleugh & Dusenberry of Lexington, A. Torrence & Co., of Salisbury; J. C. Hunt & Co., of New Castle, Wm. Lindley, of Cane Creek, W. & J. Carter, of Chatham, and others.

DEPARTED, on the 12th inst., Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, for Wilmington, with a load of Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, Bacon, &c.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to May 6, Brigs North Carolina from New York, Crusader from Boston, Mary & Elizabeth from Philadelphia, Pleiades from Liverpool, 60 days passage, cargo salt and crates, New Hanover from New York.

CLEARED, Brigs Roland for Martinique, Damon for New York. Schooners Hibernia for New York, Superior for Boston, Plato for Philadelphia, William Harriss for Boston.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The first book of the Chronicles, of the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina.

CHAPTER I.

1. And behold it came to pass, in the fiftieth and third year of the American independence, and the one thousand eight hundred and twenty-ninth, of the Christian Era, and in the year of the world the five thousand eight hundred and thirty-third;—

2. That the people of the seventh Congressional District of the Province of North Carolina, were to choose a wise man to represent them, in the great Sanhedrim of the people, to be assembled in the chief city Washington, on the first Monday of the twelfth month, in the fifty and fourth year of American freedom.

3. Now the city of Washington is a beautiful and most desirable place, having a most splendid edifice for the use of the wise men of the nation, and took its name from the chief captain, who led the armies of Columbia to achieve the liberties of the people, in those days that tried men's souls.

4. And about this time there appeared a certain man, whom the people call, in the Indian tongue, *Edmond*, but in the true Yankee dialect, it signifieth a tool—having not the love of the people at heart, but seeking his own emolument; saying in his heart, I will offer myself as a candidate, and peradventure I may be elected.

5. And moreover a certain man named John, who had formerly represented the people, in the great Sanhedrim, in the chief city Washington; but who in his heart was an enemy to liberty: even in those past days which tried the souls of men—crying out and saying many filthy and hard things, against the justness of the late war of independence, but always observing to seek his own glory and emolument—in opposition to the people's will,

6. And says he to his friends: as I can no longer be elected myself, you must vote for my good and trusty friend Edmond.

7. And peradventure he may prevail, and our friends will still have the ascendency in this district, and our old combination will still endure, as it was entered into, many years ago, by we knowing ones.

8. But the people did not like the sayings of John, whose sirname is Culpeper; but said one to another, we will not send Edmond to represent us in the great Sanhedrim of the people in the chief city called Washington.

9. But there is a man called John, whose sirname is Cameron, who dwells in the city of Fayetteville, who is a just man, and one that loves his country, and regards the will of the people.

10. Now Fayetteville is an ancient city, which takes its name from the chief captain who came from afar, even from the land of the Gauls, to lead the armies and fight the battles of America in those days that tried the hearts of men.

11. And moreover, the people were loud in their complaints against Edmond, because he had betrayed them in past days, by voting away one of the most sacred rights, guaranteed to them by the wisdom of their forefathers;

12 And he has at various times given his consent to the taxing of the people, both against their consent and will, which tax has been applied to private uses, and not to a public benefit, as all taxes on the people should be.

13. He has also ordered out unlawful surveys of the county called Montgomery, and thereby employed much of the people's money; to the defraying of that unnecessary expense.

14. And moreover he has been employed in building certain public edifices, at a great price, but kept the money for his own private use, and finished not the buildings in a workmanlike manner, as he had covenanted to do.

15. And certain other of his official acts while representing the county of Montgomery at Raleigh, were also opposed to the will of the people;

16. In so much that the people will not send Edmond to represent them in the great Sanhedrim—but he shall be overthrown in all the counties, that the ancient saying may be fulfilled—"He that is unfaithful over a few things, shall not be made lord over many."

17. But we will have a just man to represent us, and one that loves the people more than he does filthy lucre; even John of Fayetteville; and it shall happen unto Edmond, as it did to Esau of old, he shall be refused and John shall be chosen in his stead.

A VOTER OF MONTGOMERY.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $7½ a 8. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 6½. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, $4, 4 50, & $5. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $8 75, prime $10 Salt, Liverpool 75 a 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, 85 a 90.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

New Books.

LIFE IN INDIA, 2 vols.
THE CASTILIAN, 2 vols.
PELHAM, 2 vols.
THE DISOWNED, by the author of Pelham,
THE MAN OF TWO LIVES,
TALES, from English Souvenirs,
For sale by
JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.

Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which he will sell hereafter CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1829.

John Taylor vs. William Taylor, Thomas Taylor, John Pearson & Wife, Ira Watkins and Wife, Andrew McGill & Fanny his Wife, James Grace and Wife. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, Defendants in the above suit, reside without the limits of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless the said Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

WITNESS, *Wm. Dismukes, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D.* 1829.

WM. DISMUKES, Clerk.

26-6w.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th instant. Stockholders are particularly requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.

A meeting of the President and Directors will be holden at the aforesaid place, on Thursday the 28th instant.

J. MEBANE, Pres't.

May 10, 1829. 23-tm.

Dr. R. W. Saunders,

Has located himself at the house of Pleasant M. Mask, Esq., in Montgomery County, N. C., about 15 miles from Lawrenceville, 3 from Steele's Mills, and 16 from Wadesborough, where he may be found at all times (when not professionally employed) by those desiring his Professional Services.

May 13, 1829. 23-3w.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what once agreeable to the palate and salutary to whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a bottle. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

WILL BE DRAWN
On the 6th June next,
The Grand Consolidated
LOTTERY,
Highest Prize,
$30,000!

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000	10	of	300
1	of	10,000	34	of	100
1	of	8,000	51	of	90
1	of	6,000	51	of	80
1	of	5,000	51	of	70
1	of	3,000	51	of	60
1	of	2,500	102	of	50
1	of	2,000	102	of	40
2	of	1,425	204	of	25
10	of	1,000	1224	of	20
10	of	500	1275	of	18
10	of	400	10,200	of	10

Whole Ticket $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to. [*May 7, 1829.*

Drawing on the 3d of June.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, *April 16, 1829.*

Maryland State Lottery
No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the
Odd and Even System

by which the holder of two tickets, or two shares, is *certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three*—and in the same proportion for any greater quantity—*No prize less than Four Dollars*—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d of June, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	1,000 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
20 prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
50 prizes of	20 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
200 prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
10,000 prizes of	4 Dolls.	is	40,000 Dolls.
10,386 prizes, amounting to			60,000 Dolls.

☞Not One Blank to a prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which *as usual at* COHENS's OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets.	$4	*Quarters,*	$1 00
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

Cohen's Office,

No. 114 Market Street, Baltimore,
Where the two great Capital Prizes of
One Hundred Thousand Dolls. each
were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, April 16, 1829. 21-tf

POETRY.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

THE GREEK'S VISION.

From cloudless firmament, the moon
O'er the lone scite of Delphi shone,
As on her cliffs, with toil opprest,
The young Greek laid him down to rest:—
But rested not.—For who could sleep
Upon that consecrated steep?
Who see unmoved Parnassus' height,
Still with the latest sunbeams bright,—
That spot, by memory hallowed
Of bygone days, forever fled,—
Or stand upon the sacred sod
Where from his temple spoke the God,
And by his oracle, of old
The coming fate of empires told,—
And sink untroubled into rest,
With mournful visions unopprest?
What tyrant could have rested here,
Nor shed for hapless Greece a tear?
Then deeper far must he have felt—
The solitary Greek—who knelt
With reverence on that sacred ground,
And mused upon the scene around.

The silvery moonbeams' mellow hue
Softened the rude scene to the view.
Behind, Parnassus' double height,
Defying still the shades of night,
High-lifted his sunlighted brow
Majestic, o'er the cliffs below.
The pines, which on his sides reclined
Waved mournful to the hollow wind;—
The sickly, melancholy glow,
Which o'er the scene the moonbeams throw—
The distant cataract's smothered noise,—
The moaning breeze's stilly voice,
As round the mountain side it crept,
Then o'er the steep increasing swept;—
The sad scene which before him lay
Clad in the moonlight's mantle gray—
Silent, and desolate, and lone,
With here and there a shivered stone—
The only relics that remain
To mark the scite of that proud fane,
Within which erst Apollo dwelt,
And trembling Kings by proxy knelt:—
All these in mournful accents speak
Of desolation to the Greek,
As, musing on his country's woes,
His heart with indignation glows.

At intervals his eye he raised
To view the scene—and, as he gazed,
Before his mind the figures flit,
To which it erst was consecrate.
Fancied, but vivid not the less,
The vision of the Pythoness,
Her face the lines of passion graving—
Her hair dishevelled round her waving—
The lifted hand,—the starting eye,—
The smothered shout of ecstacy—
As her mind penetrated through
Time's vista opening to its view—
Seemed faint to stand before his sight,
Half hidden, half revealed in night.

But suddenly he starts with fear,
As sounds unearthly greet his ear:—
Now as the lute—heard from afar,
Now swelling to the trump of war;—
Now sinking into funeral wail,
Now rushing like the stormy gale.
Unable or to stand or flee,
Powerless, he sank upon his knee,
As voices from the holy ground
Arose, and mingled with the sound.

"Awake, Hellenian!—sleep'st thou now?
In Morpheus' mantle wrapt art thou,
When Greece aroused is Greece again,
And rushes to the battle-plain?—
Once more aspiring to be free,
She rouses from her lethargy,
Casts off the ignominious yoke,
Ne'er to be riveted, once broke!
Her youth are crowding to her ranks,
Shout high, and form the firm phalanx;—
The flame that erst illumed the land,
That led to death the Spartan band,
With Philopœmen that expired,
Their renovated souls hath fired:—
And Freedom's banner waves on high,
O'er spirits that prevail or die.
Greece starts, and buckling on the sword,
Defies her proud barbarian lord;
Wake!....roused from sleep not only be,
Wake, oh awake—to liberty!....

Rise, Grecian, at thy country's voice,
And at the glorious call rejoice!....
Alas for her!....Her silent shore
To freedom's chant resounds no more;
A stranger tyrant rules the land
Where sleep the honored Spartan band,
And where in death they still are free,
Their sepulchre, Thermopylæ.
Those seas, whose briny waters lave
The bones of her departed brave;—
Seas, with heroic blood oft red;—
Where oft the Persian turned and fled
Before her fleets—those glorious seas
The Lybian pirate ravages!....
And Greece is now the slave of slaves,
Of those she conquered on their waves!
But to the upstart Turcoman
The work of ruin is begun;
Burst into light has Freedom's cause;
Greece the keen-edged sabre draws
Which long has rusted in repose,
And the curst yoke from round her throws.
Though past are her meridian days;
Expired her pristine glory's blaze;
Clotted with rust her battle brand,
And stranger tyrants rule the land:
Though Freedom's banner now is furled;
The Goddess from her temple hurled;
Her former race of heroes dead
And all her gathered glories fled,
Some ne'er to be recovered;—yet
Her sun has not forever set;
Restored that glory soon shall be,
Like to its pristine brilliancy;—
That banner soon be spread, and wave
Over a band of warriors brave,
Sons worthy their extinguished sires,
Whom liberty returns and fires—
Who at her trumpet call shall spring,
And back to life her laurels bring;
The mists which now her sky o'ercast,
Her rising sun disperse at last,
While slavery's languid, beamless night,
Shall fly before his piercing light;
That rusted brand leap from its sheath,
And brighten in the work of death;—
And horrible shall be its work—
Dreadful its flashings to the Turk!....
I say, who never said in vain,
Your country shall be Greece again;
Again a voice from Delphi speaks
To promise liberty to Greeks.

Grecian, arise!....rouse thee from sleep—
The sleep of slavery—more deep
Than stagnant stygian pool—far worse
Than all the pangs of Tantalus!
Degenerate though thy lips to lave
In servitude's Lethean wave;
Though sunk so low, to bow the knee
To stranger lords, themselves not free,—
Slave though thou art! I say, arise!
Gird, gird thy limbs—thy country cries—
She wakes to Liberty again—
Go—hie thee to the battle plain!
Say, pin'st thou not for freedom's morn,
Condemned, a slave to roam forlorn,
O'er wilds, whose every spot displays,
The mouldering wrecks of happier days?
Darest thou, a slave, to tread the sod,
Where fearless once your fathers trod?—
Darest thou, a slave, the spot to eye,
Where the far-famed three hundred lie?
Nor fear the presence of a slave,
Would rouse them from their hallowed grave!—
No! to the consecrated spot
Where rest their ashes, go thou not!
Each phantom from the tomb would rise,
And curse thy craven cowardice!—
Call thee dishonor to their race
And drive thee from their resting place.

Warrior! if ever flushed thy cheek,
At the harsh term "Degenerate Greek"—
If e'er thou'st known a patriot's flame—
If, at remembering thy shame,
Thou'st felt but one indignant glow
Suffuse thy face—I tell thee, go!—
To battle and redeem thy fame—
Rescue from infamy thy name!
I tell thee go!....by all the woes
Thy country's annals can disclose;—
By every wound that mangled Greece,
E'er felt from Othman's cruel race;—
By that band of glorious dead
That erst to rescue Hellas bled,
Now charnelled at Thermopylæ:—
By yon consecrated sea;—
By all your torpid soul can move—
By all your hate and all your love;—
Go!....nerve your arm in Freedom's cause—
Give Greece her liberty and laws—;
Leave not the struggle, but with breath—
Yield to no conqueror but death!....
And if it be thy glorious lot,
To fall, thou shalt not fall forgot!....
Alive, thou shalt acquire renown;
Success all thy endeavours crown;—
I say, who never said in vain,—
Go, seek it on the battle plain!

But if your coward soul refuse,
In such a cause, e'en life to lose;—
If not the spark thy bosom warms,
That calls thy countrymen to arms;
If rests thy scymetar in peace,
Whilst for her freedom battles Greece:—
Go in some corner hide your head,
Whilst gloriously your brethren bled;
Thro' lingering years, revolving slow,
Live on in infamy and woe;—
Then in some nameless tomb be flung,
Justly despised——unknown to song."

The voices ceased. The youth still kneeled,
His heart with holy reverence filled,
As thoughts that burned successive roll
Across his renovated soul.
E'er from the sacred soil he rose,
He swore, by all his country's woes,
To hearken to the phantom's call,
And with her fortunes stand or fall.
Never to cease the glorious strife,
Or yield, if requisite, his life.
And after, ere the radiant sun,
His daily journey thrice had run,
He mingled in the battle's roar,
And stained his sword in Turkish gore:
Till, his high part accomplished well,
Fighting in Freedom's ranks he fell,
Loud uttering, with his latest breath,
His war-cry—"Liberty or Death!"
And many a patriotic tear,
Has dropped upon his honoured bier,
The grateful Grecian bards rehearse
His glorious deeds, in simple verse;
And the delivered Grecian fair,
With sorrowing bosoms oft repair,
Mid the descending evening gloom
To scatter flowers upon his tomb.

TALBOT.

Hay Mount School.

THE Female Department of this institution, will be opened, and its exercises resumed, on Monday next. [*April* 29, 1829.—21tf.

Clinton Female Academy.

THE Trustees of Clinton Academy, (Sampson County) announce to the public, that the first Session of said Academy for young Ladies, will commence on the 4th Wednesday in April, 1829, and close by a public examination on the 3d Wednesday in October. The Trustees have madearrangements with Mrs WARD, an accomplished Lady of Fayetteville, No. Ca., to take charge of said Academy. All the branches of education usually taught in the best of Female Seminaries, will be taught in said Academy. Board can be had at the rate of $6 per month. The situation of the Academy unites advantages excelled by no place in the State, viz. pure air, excellent water, and good society. By order of the Board

W. McKAY, *Secretary.*

Clinton, April 15, 1829. 20 4w.

The Copartnership

HERETOFORE existing under the firm of *Whitehead & Fuller*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
THOMAS FULLER.

April 25, 1829. 21tf.

W. Whitehead is authorised to collect all moneys due to the late Firm of Whitehead & Fuller, and will pay the debts owing by them. All those having claims are requested to present them to him.

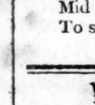
Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

Entertainment,



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious House in the Town of Trenton, Jones County, lately the residence of Robert Kornegay, deceased, where he has opened for the accommodation of persons disposed to patronize him, a

House of Entertainment.

He will at all times use every exertion to give his patrons general satisfaction. His stables will be constantly furnished with the best provender, and every attention given to Horses placed under his superintendence. FRANCIS DU-VAL.

April 25, 1829. 21-3w.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutua consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests the debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19*tf.*

New Cheap
FANCY STORE.
Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

EXTRA super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7-4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk Bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
63 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

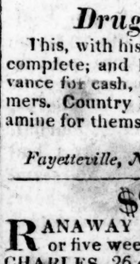
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortmen complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as regards Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the different Steam Boats leaving that place for the North or Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families in private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville. Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, as Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the late *THOMAS C. HOOPER*, requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Administrator, with the Will annexed.*

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Saddle and Harness Making

COACH AND GIG TRIMMING, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that in addition to his business of Saddle and Harness making, he executes all kinds of *Coach and Gig TRIMMING*, in the best style.

He has on hand, at his shop on Person street, a few doors above Liberty Point, in the Brick Row, a large supply of all kinds of

Harness, Saddles and Bridles,

Which he will sell low for cash.

DAVID L. EVANS.

Fayetteville, March 19. 15tf.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson. Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94 tf.

Wanted,

GREEN Hides and Skins,
100 Cords Tan Bark,
30 do. White Oak do.

for which cash will be given at the Tan Yard lately occupied by H. G. Nelson.

CYRUS W. BIDWELL.

Feb. 26, 1829.—18tf.

N. B. All kinds of Leather for sale. *by* C. W. B.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 16, 1829. 19tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	3 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	

E. J. HALE.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office